RANGE EXTENSIONS OF *BRAZORIA PULCHERRIMA* LUNDELL (LAMIACEAE).—*Brazoria pulcherrima* Lundell is now known from four counties growing in disturbed loose white sand as a pioneer species. In addition to collections from Leon County, collections from the other three counties are (SMU): Freestone County—*Mahler 8552*; Anderson County—*Mahler 8553*; Houston County—*Mahler 8545*.

This taxon was one of the proposed taxa for the Federal List of Endangered Species (*Federal Register* 41 (117): 24549. 1976) since it was known only from a local area. Funds for this field study were provided by the office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The range of distribution of the species has not been greatly increased but its role as an invader species of recently distributed loose white sands enables the taxon to apparently co-exist with man and his activities even though it is a rare endemic to Texas.—*Wm. F. Mahler, SMU Herbarium, Dallas, TX 75275.*

RUBUS TRIVIALIS MICHX. VAR. DUPLARIS (SHINNERS) MAHLER, COMB. NOV. (ROSACEAE).—Based on *Rubus duplaris* Shinners, Field & Lab. 22: 27. 1954. Holotype: Freestone County, 13.6 mi S of Fairfield, 2 May 1953, *Shinners 14465* (SMU!).

Rubus duplaris Shinners was one of the proposed taxa for the Federal List of Endangered Species (*Federal Register* 41(117): 24562. 1976) since it was known from only two locations (counties) in Texas at that time. Subsequent field work has resulted in expanding the known distribution of this taxon and observations of the variability of the amount and type of pubescence warrant the recognition of this taxon at the varietal level.

This variety commonly grows in the deeper sands (Carrizo) of the oak-hickory (oak-pine—Bastrop County), and possesses abundant soft hairs and red, glandular hairs on the upper and lower leaflet surfaces of both primocanes and floricanes. In adjacent areas of shallower sands and sandy loam soils, the amount and type of pubescence varies on the primocane and floricane leaflets. The specimens from Angelina County are intermediate and possess few red, glandular hairs on the leaflet surfaces. In some locations, *Rubus trivialis* var. *trivialis* and var. *duplaris* grow together with varying amounts of abundance and type of pubescence on the leaflets of the primocanes and floricanes on the same plant.

The Rare Plant Study Center of the University of Texas reported that TEX did not have any collections of *Rubus duplaris* (A preliminary survey of the distribution of proposed endangered Texas plants (FR 6/16/76). 1977. U.S. FWS).

The range of the distribution of this variety is given in Figure 1 and documentation includes more than thirty specimens (SMU) collected by

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